THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN,

AGENTS.
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ielphia.

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The Madisonian, weekly, per annum, \$2; do. six months, \$1.

No subscription will be taken for a term short of six nonths; nor unless paid for in advance.

FRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, - - \$1.00 Lack additional insertion, - - - 25 Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the week.

Sub-cribers may remit by mail, in bills of sol-

2 Sub-cribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent oank, postage paid, at our risk; provided it shall app ar by a postmaster's e-rtificate, that such remitance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of or mre transmitting their subscriptions together. I'ostmusters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.

Letters and companying intended for the critical contents.

NAVY SUPPLIES FOR 1842.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, September 29, 1841. }

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. of. Monday, the 1st November next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Gosport, Va., and the Baltimore Naval Station, respectively, such quantities of the following articles, of the best quality, that may be ordered or required from the contractors by the respective Commanders or Commanding Officers at said Navy Yards and Naval Station, or by the Navy Agents, respectively, during the year 1842, for the use of the Navy of the United States, viz.

No. 1. Bolt and Sheet Copper (hot rolled)
No. 2. Round, flat, and square from No. 3. Superfine Flour
No. 4. Ship Biscuit (made from superfine flour of the nanufacture of the years 1841 or 1841)
No. 5. Whiskey
No. 6. Butter
No. 7. Sperm Candles

No. 6. Butter
No. 7. Sperm Candles
No. 8. Sperm Oil
No. 9. Linseed Oil (in its raw state)
No. 10. Paints (the several articles named in the printed offers)
No. 11. Molasses, Vinegar, Rice, and White Reans.

Beans.

It is distinctly understood, however, that persons who may offer are not to have any claim or privilege to furnish any greater quantity of any article than may be expressly ordered.

It is also to be understood that, when persons reside at other places than those near which they engage to furnish articles, they will be required to appoint and duly authorize some person, resident at or near the place of delivery, to receive and act upon the requisitions or orders which may be made.

And it is also to be understood, that in case the person who contracts, or his agent, shall neglect or fail to comply with the requisitions or orders he may receive for articles under his contract, in proper time and of proper quality, the officers or agents of the Navy shall be authorized to purchase the same, and the contract price.

contract price.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of articles for each Navy Yard and for the Baltimore Naval Station. The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks carefully filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and the offers must be unqualified.

face of each form, and the offers must be unqualified and unconditional.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-third the estimated amounts of the respective contracts, will be required, and 10 per centum in addition will be withheld from the amounts of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts; which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are compiled with in all respects, unless specially authorized by the Board of Navy Commissioners. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the said articles shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same presented to the Navy Agent, approved by the Commanders or Commanding Officers of the respective Navy Yards and Naval Station aforesaid, according to the terms of the contracts.

selves the right to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts.

have heretotore failed to fulfil their contracts.

Blank forms of offers for each denomination of articles will be turnished by the respective Navy Agents or Commanding Officers, to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made strictly contorming to the directions which they contain. Samples of the biscuit will be lodged with the Commanding Officers of the respective Navy Yards and Naval Station.

oct 2—dtd

To be published in the National Intelligencer,
Madisonian, Army & Navy Chamilla Ar To be published in the National Intelligencer, Madisonian, Army & Navy Chronicle, Alexandria Gazette, and Globe, in the District of Columbia; Portsmenth Journal, New Hampshire; Vermont Watchman and State Journal, and the People's Press, in Vermont; Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Atlas, Boston Courier, and Essex Register, in Massachusetts; New York Express, and New York Commercial Advertiser, in the State of New York; North American and Daily Advertiser, in Pennsylvania; Baltimore Patrict, and Baltimore American, in Maryland; Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, Richmond Whig, and Fredericksburg Arena, in the State of Virginia.

POTOMAC BRIDGE — The subscriber will receive proposals until the 25th of October next, for the supply of 446,700 feet of pine timber, the growth of Virginia or Maryland, 121,000 feet to be delivered this fall. The dimensions of the timber will vary from 14 by 14 to 12 by 12, and of various lengths, particular bills of which will be furnished the contractor; it must be of the best quality, hewn or sawed square, and delivered at the bridge, or at such places in its vicinity as the Engineer may direct, and be subject to his inspection.

Twenty per cent. will be retained of the value of such portion of the timber as shall have been delivered, which per centage shall be paid on the fulfilment of the contract, or forfeited on a failure of the contractors. DOTOMAC BRIDGE -The subscriber will re-

Persons offering for the above will address the un-

Persons offering for the above will address the undersigned, endorse their bids "Proposals for Pine Timber," and enclose them to Colonel J. J. Abert, Topographical Bureau, Washington.

Persons desiring to bid for the above Timber will
be furnished with a particular bill of lengths &c. upon
application to the subscriber in person or by letter
(post paid) at Georgetown, D. C.

WM. TURNBULL,

Major Towardsheet Ferringers.

Major Topographical Engineers. sept 18-- tOct.25

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Session 1841-'42.

THE Lectures will commence on Monday, the 1st of November, and be continued, under the fol-lowing arrangement, to the middle of March ensuing: Practice and Theory of Medicine, by Nathamel

Practice and Theory of Medicine, by Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.
Chemistry, by Robert Hare, M. D.
Surgery, by William Gibson, M. D.
Anatomy, by William E. Horner, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, by Samuel Jackson, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by W. W. Gerhard, M. D., and
Chinical Lectures on Surgery, by Drs. Gibson and
Horner, will be delivered at the Philadelphia Hospital
(Blockley.) Students are also admitted to the Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the
City.

W. E. HORNER, Dean of the Medical Ficulty, aug 24, 3awtNov.15 Dean of the Medical Ficulty,

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL. V .- NO. 31.]

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

(WHOLE NO. 718

HEAD QUABTERS, MARINE CORPS, Woshington City, Oct. 4th, 1841.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, to this city, until 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, for the year 1842:

Portsmouth New Marines

Chief States Marines at the following stations, for the year 1842:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;
Pensacola, Florida; and
Washington City, District of Columbia.
The rations to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of mess pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of six pounds of good clean coffee, twelve pounds of good New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of salt, four pounds of soap, and one and a half pounds of good dipped candles to each hundred rations.

rations.

It is understood that the full side of beef (neck and It is understood that the full side of beef (neck and shins excluded) be delivered, if required; if such quantity be not required, that the fore and hind quarters be delivered alternately. And the bread or flour shall be of superfine quality. All the articles to be unexceptionable, and to be issued to the troops without expense to the United States.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1842."

A MIC A NICHOL SON

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,

oct 5—3tawt10thNov.

The American Sentinel, and Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; the Portsmouth Gazette, New Hampshire; the New York Evening Post, the New York Edguirer; the Baltimore Republican; the Norfolk Beacon; the Norfolk Herald; the Richmond Enquirer, and Richmond Whig; the Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.; and the Pensacola Gazette, will give the above three insertions each per week, and send one copy of the advertisement to accompany the account when forwarded to this office for payment.

Library of Congress,

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
October 11th, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Library of Congress will be closed on Tuesday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of cleaning and arranging the books, and will not again be opened until Tuesday, the 23d of November,

JOHN S. MEEHAN, Librarian. Oct. 12 colm.

Cet. 12 colm.

CIRCULAR.—The partnership heretofore existing between Mesers POPE & GIBBS, as Autorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, is desolved by consent.

They continue to practice individually in the County courts of Coosa and Autauga Counties—in the Circuit Courts of Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Montgomery, Dallas, Bibb, Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega Counties—in the CHANCERY Courts held for the same Counties—in the SUPREME Court of ALABAMA—and the District Court of the United States at Tuscaloosa.

States at Tuscaloosa.

[The above Circuit embraces the cities of Wetump-ka and Montgomery, the towns of Selma and Cahaw-ba, and many other small towns and villages.]

B. T. POPE, Wetmupka, Ala.

C. R. GIBBS, Columbiana, Ala.

C. R. GIBBS, Columbiana, Ala.
Messrs. P. & G. renew the tender of their professional services (individually) to those who have heretofore entrusted business to their joint management,
and to the public generally.
Their fees for collecting will be, as heretofore, in

refer tees for confecting will be, as accer-common cases, viz:

For bringing suit on all liquidated demands (as Notes, Bills, &c.) under \$200.

For bringing suit on all liquidated demands exceeding \$200.

For bringing suit on unliquidated demands (as accounts, &c.) \$10 dollars added to above fees.

above fees. For taking Interrogatories, Depositions, &c. if not more than two pages, 5 00 f more than two pages, for every additional two pages, or less, 5 00 In all cases sued to judgment, and execution return 5 00

ed "no property," half the above fees. If there is unusual litigation and difficulty, or a resort to extraordinary measures is necessary to secure a debt, an additional fee, in proportion to the services required will be

tonal ree, in proportion to the services required win be charged.

Persons sending business from abroad requiring proof, (as accounts, &c.) to prevent delay, should send, at the same time, the names and residences of witnesses, and the names of two or three respectable citi-

at the same time, the bands of two or three respectable citizens in the neighborhood of the witnesses, to act as Commissioners to take their testimony.

Partners sending business should also send the individual, as well as joint names of the firm.

References.—Jas. O. Proudfit, Esq. Wall st. New York; Messrs, Gilliland, Son & Harwell, Charleston, S. C.; Messrs, T. Goddard & Co., Macon, Ga.; Wm. Dearing, Esq., Athens, Ga.; Messrs, Holt & Rose, and Hon. E. S. Dargan, Mobile, Ala; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, Montgomery, Ala.; Messrs. Crenshaw & Bryan, A. Ready, Esq., Messrs, H. B. Bailey & Co., and Messrs, James Trimble & Brothers, Wetumpka, oct 9—1f

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1841. THOMAS R. HAMPTON is the only authorized agent for my works for the District of Columbia. His receipt only will be valid.

ADAM WALDIE, Per WALTER S. WALDIE.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LI WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LI-BRARY, and DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL LIBRARY and INTELLIGENCER are the works alluded to in the foregoing, in which the people of the District of Columbia are interested. Mr. Hampton is sole agent for many others which may be had by calling on his son during the day, or himself in the evening, at the Periodical Agency between Gadsby's and the Rail Road Office. Among these sole agencies are the New York Mirror, so long and favoraby known, but never before so good. The Brother Jonathan, with extra copies of Barnaby Rudge, and Dollar Magazine, edited by N. P. Willis and Weld; Graham's Ladies and Gentleman's Magazine, Ladies Companion, Ladies Grahand, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, the American Magazine, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the Guardian of Health, the Mother's Magazine, Sailors Magazine, Milennial Harbinger, Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, Farmer's Monthly Visitar, San which has in a second control of the sole of the site of the second control of the site of the second control of the second contr

cal Journal, the Guardian of Heath, the Mother's Magazine, Sailors Magazine, Millennial Harbinger, Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, Farmer's Monibly Visiter, &c., while he is general agent for the Knickerbocker, Lady's Book, Saturday Evening Post, Lutheran Observer, Toler's edition of foreign republications, Blackwood's Magazine, North American Review, Robert's Semi-Monthly Magazine and Boston Notion (back numbers on hand from commencement of James' new novel.) the New World, edited by Park Benjamin (of which a few copies are on hand from commencement of the year, and copies of Charles O'Malley,) Baltimore Saturday Visiter, New York Churchman New York Observer, Lutheran Observer, Baptist Advocate, Stockton's Christian World, Homoeopathic Examiner, &c., and can get any thing his patrons may desire, generally furnishing any thing heavy free of postage. Most of the New York papers may be had by the number.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, 4 doors West of 4 1-2 street. James Williams has re-ceived by the schooner Allyne, a lot of high and low back Nurse and Arm Rocking Chairs and Cabinet

Furniture.

Has on hand, and continues to manufacture, by experienced workmen, all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, and Cain and Winsor Chairs, Hair and Shuck Mat-

asses, China, Glass, and Liverpool wate.
Old furniture taken in exchange for new.
Old furniture repaired and repainted.
Which will be sold low for cash, or on time for good

On hand, a good assortment of Mahogany, which will be sold low for cash. oc 5 2xw3w. will be sold low for cash.

OHEAP PAPERS.—Fine Satin Surface Letter
Paper, ruled on three sides, at \$2.25 per ream.
Also Folio Post, Foolscap, Double Cap, and Envelope Papers at reduced prices.
Russia and other low priced Quills, suitable for schools, for sale by

WM. F BAYLY,

(Agent for J. K. Herrick.)
Pennsylvania Avenue, bet. 12th and 13th sts.
oct. 2

BURNAP'S LECTURES to young men, on the

Doetical.

FORGET ME NOT.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

The following little poem, written by the late President in his earlier days, has a singular force at the present juncture.

The star that shines so pure and bright,
Like a far-off place of bliss,
And tells the broken hearted
There are brighter worlds than this;
The moon that courses through the sky,
Like man's uncertain doom,
Now shining bright with borrowed light,
Now wrouged to describe give

Now shining bright with borrowed light,
Now wrapped in deepest gloom,—
Or when eclipsed, a dreary blank,
A fearful emblem given
Of a heart shut out by a sinful world
From the blessed light of Heaven;
The flower that freely casts its wealth
Of perfume on the gale,
The breeze that mourns the summer's close
With melancholy wail;
The stream that cleaves the mountain's side
Or gurgles from the grot—
All speak in their Creator's name,
And say, "Forget menot!"

"Forget me not," the thunder roars, As it bursts its sulph'ry cloud;
In echoes long and loud;
Tris written by the Almighty hand
In characters of flame,
When the lightnings gleam with vivid flash,
And His wrath and power proclaim.
This murmured when the white wave falls

Upon the wreck strewn shore, s a hoary warrior bows his crest When his day of work is o'er.

From the Token for 1843. WINTER.

BY A. B. STREET

A sable pall of sky,—the billowy hills, Swath'd in the snowy robe that Winter throws So kindly over nature,—skeleton trees, Fring'd with rich silvery drapery, and the stream Numb in its frosty chains. Your rustic bridge Brisiles with icicles; beneath it stand The cattle group, long pausing while they drink From the rice hollow'd pools, that skin in sheets Of delicate glass, and shivering as the air Cuts with keen, stinging edge; and those gaut trunks.

trunks,
Bending with ragged branches o'er the bank,
Seem, with their mocking scarfs of chilling white
Mourning for the green grass and fragrant flowe
That summer mirrors in the rippling flow
Of the bright stream beneath them. Shrub a

Are carv'd in pearl, and the dense thicket shows The frezen scene, yet not all desolate,
Where slopes, by tree and bush, the beaten track,
The sleigh glides merrily with prancing steeds,
And the low homesteads, nestling by its grove,
Chings to the leaning hili.

The drenching rain
Had fallen, and then the large loose flakes had shower'd, shower'd, Quick freezing where they lit; and thus the scer By Winter's alchymy, from gleaming steel Was chang'd to sparkling silver.

Yet, though bright

And rich the landsdape smiles with lovelier look
When summer gladdens it. The fresh tibe sky
Bends like God's b essing o'er; the scented air
Echoes with bird songs, and the emerald grass
is dappled with quick shadows: the light wing
Of the soit west makes music in the leaves
The ripples murmur as they dance along;
The thicket by the roadsdie casts its cool,
Black breadth of shade across the heated dust.
The cattle seek the pools beneath the banks,
Where sport the gnat-swarms, glancing in the sun,
Gray, whirling specks, and darts the dragon fly,
A gold-green arrow; and the wandering flock
Nibble the short, thick sward, that clothes the
brink,

brink, Down sloping to the waters. Kindly tones, Down sloping to the waters. Kindly tones, And happy faces make the homestead walls A paradise. Upon the mossy roof The tame dove coos and bows; beneath the eaves The swallow frames her nest; the social wren Lights on the flower-lin'd pailing, and trills through its noisy gamuts; the humming bird Shoots, with that flying harp, the honey bee, 'Mid the trail'd honeysuckle's trumper bloom, Sunset wreathes glorious shapes within the west, T. eyes that love the splendor; orning wakes Light hearts to joyous tasks; and when deep night Breathes o'er the earth a sole in solitude, With stars for watchers, or the holy moon. Breathes o'er the earth a sole in solitude,
With stars for watchers, or the holy moon,
A sentinel upon the steeps of Heav'n,
Smooth pillows yield their balm to prayer and trust
And slumber, that swee: medicine of oil,
Sneds her soil dews and weaves her golden dreams

Miscellancous.

From the North American Review. RURAL CEMETERIES.

"Here's a fine revolution, an we had the trick to see't. Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggats with them?— Mine ache to think on't." Hamlet speaks here, in his "moody moralizing" over the bones in the churchtyard, which the clown, "who had no feeling of his baseness," threw out of the grave, the common sentiment of the human heart. But of what sentengers it may be asked." they have fulfilled their brief office, and the aching frame has returned to its kindred earth? Suppose they be "knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade," what is that to the disenthralled spirit, which alone is cognizant?-The Cynics did affect thus to speak of the burial of the dead. Plato, in his Republic, allowed no larger funeral monument than one which would contain four heroic verses, and set apart the most barren ground for sepulture. Pliny says, all into a scertain the fact of such bankruptcy, it he terest in this subject is a weakness only known to men. Socrates seemed to be of this way of thinking, when he told his friends, after his is final. manner, that they might bury or burn his body, II.-The Decree of Bankruptcy and its Ef if they would not think they thereby buried o burned Socrates; while in reality he only meant to declare his belief in the soul's immortality Solon, one of the seven sages of Greece, wished that his body might be carried, after death, to his native Salamis, to be burned there, and its ashes to be scattered to the winds. The Cynic Diogenes directed his friends to expose his body after death to birds and beasts of prey. Seneca would give no directions in regard to his, saying that the necessity of the case would provide for it. There are insulated cases, too, in all ages, of persons who, in like manner, are indifferent to ment to show why we might be thus indifferent. But a gue and philosophize as we may on this subject, the fact—the albit universal fact—is otherwise. We all, as a general rule, feel otherwise; and feeling, on a question like this, is the best of all good arguments. We do care

for the future condition of that, which was once so intimately a part of ourselves. It is no pleasant thought that, in a few years, even perhaps before the graveworm shall have done his whole work, these material parts of ourselves, once work, these material parts of ourselves, once instinct with the deathless principle which makes us what we are, once the seat of all our sensa-tions, and the medium of our whole intercourse with the world without—should be crowded in their last narrow house, or jostled from their final resting place to make room for unbidden comers, or be east up to the vulgar eye, and be

but universal, in human hearts, we desire a quiet

but universal, in human hearts, we desire a quiet and appropriate place of sepulture, where, secure from intrusion, and in decent observance, our remains may repo.e; and where those who loved us while here, may go and ponder on our memories when earthly intercourse is over.

But, whatever may be our unconcern for the final disposition of our remains after death, we ca..not be indifferent to the disposal of those of our friends. However coolly we may speculate on the nothingness of the "mortal coil," when the mysterious principle, that kept it from ming ling with its kindred element is extinct, the heart here again resumes its own prerogative, and decides the question by an impulse that supersedes all argument, and with an authority that must be obeyed. All that was truly them and theirs survives with us. They yet live in our affections. We still commune with them in our holiest hours. We hold a spiritual intercourse with them, which is more solemn, if not more tender, than their living presence could afford. How often in standing by the grave of a f.iend, are we ready to respond to the beautiful tribute of Moore to "Mary." (Osi sic omnia!)

"Though many a gifted mind we meet,

"Though many a gifted mind we meet,
Though fairest forms we see,
To live with them is far less sweet,
Than to remember thee."

These recollections we feel it to be equally These recollections we feel it to be equally they are kindred with a sufficient of they are kindred with a sufficient once belonged to the departed, whom we loved, is now held as consecrate. All that they once valued is now yet more endeared to us. We love to multiply the tokens of what they were and what they were to us. We are especially concerned to mark the spot where we took our last leave of all of them that was mortal. It henceforth becomes to us as holy ground; a place set apart and hallowed to tender recollections, to holy musings, to fruitful meditations, to virtuous resolves, to strong yet chastened antions, to holy musings, to fruitui incinations, to virtuous resolves, to strong yet chastened anticipations of the hour when this "mortal shall put on immortality," and of that reunion and mutual recognition in an eternal state, where the changes of time and the blight of death can layer enter!

An abstract of the General Bankrupt Law Passed August, 1841.

I. Who may be Bankrupts? By sec. 1st, the law establishes two kinds of bankruptcy—the one voluntary, the debtor himself demanding it, the other compulsory, the creditor asking the court to declare the debtor bankrupt. We shall

digest the act as regards both, in order.

First, then, Who may be a Voluntary Bankrupt? The act, sec. 1, says, all persons residing within the United States unable to meet debts and engagements, except those

whose debts have arisen
1. From defalcation as a public officer. 2. From detaleation as an executor or admi-

3. From defalcation as a guardian or trus-4. From defalcation while acting in any other

fiduciary capacity.

Secondly. Who may be compelled to be a Bankrupt? The act, sec. 1, provides that any merchant, retailer, banker, factor, broker, underwards, may on the petition of a creditor or creditors to the amount of \$500 be declared a bank-rupt, if he has committed any of the following acts of bankruptey, viz:

1. If he has departed from the state, district or territory in which he resides, with intent to defraud his creditors.

2. If he shall conceal himself to avoid being

arrested.

3. If he shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his property to be legally seized for his debts.

4. If he shall remove or conceal his goods to

get them out of danger of process.

5. If he shall fraudulently convey or transfer his lands, goods, credits, or evidences of debt.

Recurring now to voluntary bankruptcy, we will inquire how a person must proceed who wishes to be declared bankrupt? Sec. 1 provides that he must present a petition to the pro-per court, verified under oath or affirmation, setting forth a list of all his creditors, their respec-tive places of residence and the amounts due to each of them, together with an inventory of all their property, rights and credits whatever, and

the amount of \$500; that he is such a person as the act, as before stated, makes liable to be "Here's a fine revolution, an we had the trick

the common sentiment of the human heart. But of what consequence, it may be asked, is the condition of these mortal bodies of ours, when at the hearing to be under oath or affirmation, oral or by deposition, before the court, its com-missioner, or a disinterested judge of the State where taken

either by the debtor or his creditors, the court by

petitions the court for that purpose within ten days after its decree—if he does not, the decree

fects.

By sec. 3, it is provided that all the property by sec. 3, it is provided that all the property and rights of property whatsoever of persons who shall be declared bankrupt shall, ipso facto, from the date of the decree, be divested out of the bankrupt, and vested in an assignee, to be appointed by the court, who shall thereupon be clothed with the same rights as to his property which, till that time, the bankrupt had; to act, however, under the direction of the court; excepting the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries what may befal their remains, and it is not, we of the bankrupt as the assignee shall designate suppose, a very difficult thing to make an argue and set apart, (altogether not to exceed \$300 and set apart, (altogether not to exceed \$300 worth in any case, to be selected according to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt;) and also the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family shall be excepted and retained by the bankrupt. By sec. 2 it is provided that all future pay-

ments or arrangements made by a bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptey, and for the pur-pose of giving any of his creditors the preference, and all other payments or arrangements by a bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy to any person not a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void; and the assignee be entitled to re-cover the same as parts of the assets of the bankruptcy. But this is not intended to invali-date bona fide dealings with the bankrupt done more than one month before the petition filed by bone, that did the first murder!" No, for our-selves, and, we repeat it, the sentiment is all III .- The Discharge.

1. When a Bankrupt is, and when not, entitle to a discharge.

By sec. 4. If a Bankrupt shall bona fide sur

render all his property and right of property (those excepted as in sec. 3) for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with this act and obey all the orders and directions, which may from time to time be made by the proper court, he shall be entitled to a decree of full discharge from all his debts.

But—not, if a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts shall file their dissent thereto.

Not—if he shall be guilty of any fraud or

Not—if he shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment of his property or rights of

property.

Not—if he has, in contemplation of bank-

Not—if he has, in contemplation of bankruptcy, for the purpose of giving a ereditor or
other person a preference, or priority arranged
any of his debts by payment or otherwise.

Not—if being a voluntary bankrupt, he has
since 1st January last or at any other time, in
contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law,
by assignment or otherwise preferred one creditor over another, unless a majority, in interest,
of his unpreferred creditors assent. (Sec. 2.)

Not—if he shall wilfully omit or refuse to
comply with any order of the Court, or conform
to any other requisite of this act.

Not—if he shall admit a false or fictitious debt

books of account, after the passing of this act. Not—if after the passing of this act, he shall have applied trust funds to his own use.

Not—if before discharged, unless his estate produce, after all charges paid, 75 per cent., on the debts allowed. (Sec. 12.) IV .- Distribution of Bankrupts' Effects.

Sec. 5 provides, That the effects of the Bank-upt shall be distributed by paying

1. Debts due by him to the United States. 2. Debts due persons who, by the United States laws have a preference in consequence of having raid was recommended.

of having paid moneys as his sureties.

3. Operatives who have been in the service of the Bankrupt, shall receive their wages in full to the amount of \$25, provided the services were performed within six months before the

Bankruptey, and then—

4. All creditors proving bona fide debts shall share pro rata: all persons whose demands are share pro rata: not yet due, or whose demands are nucertain and contingent, having proved the same, shall receive pro rata, when their claims become absolute, or if they choose, the value of their claims may be ascertained under the direction of the Court, and they may share as creditors in pre

If any creditor shall not prove until after a dividend, he shall receive out of the next dividend a pro rata equal to what others have re-

In unliquidated accounts the balance shall be taken as the true debt. All creditors proving their claims shall thereafter be barred from any future suit, at law or in equity for the same, and all proceedings then existing thereupon shall likewise be annulled

V .- Proof of Debt.

Debts shall be proved before the Court, or Commissioners by it appointed, who shall be residents in the Bankrupt's county. (Sec. 5.)

Proof shall be made on oath or affirmation, according to the regulations which the Court may establish; and must be open to contest by jury, at the call of either party. (Sec. 7.)

Corporations shall prove their debts by their President, Cashier or other officer for their contents.

President, Cashier, or other officer for that purpose, specially appointed. (Sec. 5.)

VI .- The Assignee.

By Sec. 3, The Assignee, by the decree of Bankruptey, becomes from that time entitled to all the rights which the Bankrupt had over his property or credits; he is to prosecute and de-fend the Bankrupt's suits, and suits by or against him shall not abate by his death or removal from office, but go on by or against his succes-sors. (By Sec. 10,) under the direction of the Court, he is to administer the assets of the Bankrupt, to sue for and recover, or otherwise collect them, and divide them at least once in six months from the decree of bankruptey, giving notice of the dividend or distribution ten days the orders of the Court, he is to close the estate within two years from the decree of bankruptcy. (Sec. 10.) And (by Sec. 9) for the due performance of his duties, the Court may require a bond, with two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, in the name of the United States, which bond shall be held and sueable for the benefit of the persons interested.

2. How is this discharge to be obtained? 1. The Bankrupt must file a petition for that 2. Ninety days from the date of the decree of

Bankruptey must expire, before the Court can decree discharge.

3. He must give 70 days notice in a newspaper to be designated by the Court, to all credi-tors proving their debts and other persons inte-rested, to appear at a certain time and place to show cause why such discharge and certificate thereof shall not be granted—and

4. Personal notice or by letter as the Court shall decree, to all creditors whose residence is

known. (Sec. 4.)

5. On the day notified, the Bankrupt and his creditors shall have a hearing, and the reasons for and against his discharge shall be canvassed. the Court's Commissioners, the Bankrupt shall the Court's Commissioners, the Bankrupt shall be subject to examination orally or on written interrogatories, on oath or affirmation, in all mat-ters relating to his Bankruptcy, his acts and do-ings and his property and rights of property, under the supervision of the Court (Sec. 4.)

3. The rights of the Bankrupt, if at first prevented from obtaining his discharge. (By Sec. 4.) If at the hearing, a majority in number and value of the creditors proving their debts, file their written dissent to the allowance of the discharge and certificate-or

of the discharge and certificate—or

2. If the Court under the circumstances shall
refuse a discharge, the Bankrupt may demand a
trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed
by the Court; or, further,

3. In the latter case; he may appeal from the

decision of the Court, within ten days, to the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held Circuit Court of the United States, to be held for that District: submitting his case to the Court alone or a jury as he chooses, and, If the Court shall be satisfied or a jury shall find that he has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, and has in all things conformed to the directions of this act, the Court shall make a decree of discharge and grant a certificate thereof

tificate thereof. Moreover, if on his examination, the Bank rupt swear falsely, he shall be guilty of and punishable for perjury, as punished by the U. S. laws.

4. The operation of discharge. (Sec. 4.) A discharge and certificate shall in

all Courts of Justice be a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of the Bankrupt which are provable under the act; and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any Court of Judicature whatsoever, and shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of the Bankrupt, unless impeached for some fraud or wilful concealment of assets by him, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment.

fraud or concealment.

But it shall not discharge any person liable for the same debt as partner, joint contractor,

surety, or otherwise.
It shall not, nor shall any thing in this act con It shall not, nor shall any thing it this act of tained, annul or impair any lawful rights of mar-tied women or minors, or any lien, mortgage or other security on property real or personal, *Pro-*rided the same are not arrangements for frau-dulent preference, (as in sec. 2, specified)

VII.-Of Partnership as connected with Bank-

By Sec. 14. In case of Partnerships, De-crees of Bankruptcy may be made as in cases of individuals, on petition by all or any of the Partindividuals, on petition by all or any of the Partners or any creditors upon which all the joint and reparate estate shall be taken, and the creditors both of the individuals and the partnership shall prove their Debts. The assignees appointed shall keep separate accounts—1. Of the Partnership property; 2. Of the separate property—from the amount of which shall first be deducted, the expenses, and then the nett joint proceeds shall go to pay the joint creditors and proceeds shall go to pay the joint creditors and the nett separate proceeds to pay the separate

VII .- The Court of Bankruptcy.

The Court of Bankruptcy.

The Court of Bankruptcy Cases is the District Court of the United States for the District in which the Bankrupt resides, or has his place of business. Its juri-diction is to be exercised summarily in the nature of summary proceed-to be open—and to extensible to be open—and to extensible to be described and Assignees, and to all matters and acts to be done in virtue of the matters and acts to be done in virtue of the Bankruptcy, until the final settlement. They Bankruptcy, until the final settlement. They shall have power to enforce obedience by process of contempt, &c., to the same extent with the Circuit Court in Equity proceedings. These Courts are to prescribe the rules and forms of proceedings in Bankruptcy, and a tariff of fees, subject to revision by the Circuit Courts of the United States.

The District Judge may adjourn any question arising before him into the Circuit Court for the

arising before him into the Circuit Court for the

The Circuit Court shall be in certain cases, as before specified, a Court of Appeal, and shall likewise have concurrent jurisdiction of all suits at law or in Equity between the assignee and persons claiming adverse interests, touching the property of the bankrupt—no suit to be maintained, however, touching such property, unless brought within two years after the Decree of Bankruptcy or since the cause of action accrued.

IX.-False Swearing.

Any person, whether the bankrupt or another, who shall in any deposition or examination taken under this act, forswear themselves, shall be guilty of and punishable for perjury as now pun-shed in the laws of the United States.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. From a sensible article in the National Gazette on the present state of affairs, we extract the following:

There is no justice in attributing to him [Mr. Tyler] the present depression, because it is the natural consequence of previous excitement, and could not have been prevented by the charter of a dozen banks. The people expected too much from a change of administration, and the natural constant of the constant of the charter of the constant of the co ral consequence is disappointment and depres-sion. All that they should have looked for was abstinence from evil doing, leaving them to help themselves. Their motto should be "Laissez nous faire." They should desire their servants not to endeavor to destroy credit while compell ed themselves to borrow money—not to assail banks while compelled to ask them for aid—not to require others to use specie exclusively, while compelled themselves to issue Treasury notes—not to adopt measures tending to the injury of trade, while dependent upon trade for finding the means necessary to meet the demands upon

and healthy, and is rapidly increasing in quanti-ty; the effect of which must be an improvement in both stocks and real estate. Another year will probably see realised most of the anticipations of the opponents of the late Administration, and each of them, together with an inventory of all their property, rights and credits whatever, and the pertition they must further declare themselves unable to meet their debts and engagements.

Next let us see how should creditors proceed who wish that any debtor should be declared bankrupt? They also should present a petition to the same court, stating that he owes them to the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the same court, stating that he owes them to the court of the dividend or distribution ten days the case of the same direction to sell and transfer property belonging to the Bankrupt, to redeem mort of the sub-treasury, that he same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the same direction to sell and transfer property. The same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the state of affairs had they permitted the Sub-treasury, that he same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the state of affairs had they permitted the Sub-treasury, that he same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each the state of affairs had they permitted the Sub-treasury, that he same direction to sell and transfer property wou days each transf those who participated in the struggle will then be gladdened by the reflection, how different your affairs." The most prosperous communi-ties—the most thriving trades—are those in which interferences are least—those in which the freest action is permitted. No part of the Union is so prosperous as New England, be-cause in none is there so much power exercised by the people—so little by their servants. Being free, they know how to help themselves. Let us follow their example.

follow their example.

Although we believe that a bank could do little immediate good, we do not doubt that a small one would be permanently useful. We fear, however, that such an one will not satisfy an benefit the people. Inconvenience has always resulted from placing too much power in the hands of individuals, and it has been so great, that we would prefer to forego all the advanta-ges that might result from the establishment of a national bank, rather than incur the risk attendant upon accumulating in the hands of a few in-dividuals the power resulting from the control of a capital of thirty, forty, or fifty millions.

LONDON POST OFFICE -The extent of the operations in this office may be conjectured from the number of men employed. There are 824 letter receivers, and 724 letter carriers. Including clerks and others directly employed, not less than 1993 persons are connected with the London Post Office. The letter connected with the London Post Office. The letter receivers pass about certain districts of the city, and receive letters in a bag, through an opening similar to that in the Post Office. For each letter the receiver gets a penny, and the bag cannot be opened except by those authorized by the Government. The postage on a letter weighing half an ounce, is one penny. Every additional half an ounce, is charged with an alditional half penny. This is the rate of postage to every part of Great Britain. Newspapers are not subject to postage, provided they are mailed within eighted ways after they are printed. The franking privilege is entirely abolabled, as it should be in this country, or materially restricted. The average number of letters is entirely abolished, as it should be in this country, or materially restricted. The average number of letters duily posted in London, is 80,370. The same of news-popers is 85,510. The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom, is 3938. The mails for every part of the country leave the General Post Office in Lon-don duily. Sunday excepted, at 8 P. M., and all are expected to arrive at 6 A. M. The London Post Of-fice is not some for the delivery of letters or the refice is not open for the delivery of letters, or the re-ception or delivery of mails, on Sunday -Philadelphia American.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned having removed his establishment to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, W. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, as usual, he is prepared to manufacture every variety of Venetian Blinds, all sizes and colors, suitable for offices, halls, horels and dwellings, on the most reasonable terms for each or city accutances. most reasonable terms for eash, or city acceptances; also, always on hand worsted cord and tassels, low; picture frames, both gilt and plain made to order.

All orders from the country thankfully received, and

promptly attended to.
WILLIAM NOEL, The Blind Man.
N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted.
Oct. 19, 1841.—3t